



Definitions

1. All-Electric
Powered exclusively by electricity provided by a battery, fuel cell, or the grid.
2. Alternative Fuel
Alternative fuels include compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), methanol, ethanol, and propane (LPG).
3. Beneficiary Mitigation Plan (BMP)
Document that contains the eligible mitigation actions (projects) for California that the California Air Resources Board (CARB or Board) will fund from the State's \$423 million allocation of the Environmental Mitigation Trust.
4. CARB Certified
Vehicle or engine that has been certified and issued an Executive Order by CARB.
5. Class 4-7 Local Freight Trucks (Medium Trucks)
Trucks, including drayage trucks, and commercial trucks, used to deliver cargo and freight (e.g., courier services, delivery trucks, box trucks moving freight, waste haulers, dump trucks, concrete mixers) with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) between 14,001 and 33,000 lbs.
6. Class 8 Local Freight, and Port Drayage Trucks (Eligible Large Trucks)
Trucks with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) greater than 33,000 lbs. used for port drayage and/or freight/cargo delivery (including waste haulers, dump trucks, concrete mixers).
7. Concrete Mixer (or cement mixer)
On-road vehicle used for transporting and mixing concrete.
8. Consent Decree
The First Partial Consent Decree in In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation, MDL No. 2672 CRB (JSC) (Dkt. No. 2103-1), and the Second Partial Consent Decree in that case (Dkt. No. 3228-1).

9. Contract Term

Contract term is the duration for which the contract is valid. It encompasses both the project completion and project implementation periods.

- (i) Project completion period is the first part of the Contract term starting from the date of Contract execution by both parties to the date the project post-inspection confirms that the project has become operational, and the destruction inspection confirms the old vehicle/engine has been destroyed.
- (ii) Project implementation period is the second part of the Contract term and equals the project life.

10. Cost-Effectiveness Limit

The cost-effectiveness limit determines the maximum funding that can be provided to an individual vehicle repower, or replacement project for each ton of emissions reduced.

11. Drayage Trucks

Trucks hauling cargo to and from ports and intermodal rail yards.

12. Dump Truck

On-road used for the transportation of bulk material and that has a body which tilts to dump its contents.

13. Eligible Mitigation Action

Any of the actions listed in Appendix D-2 of the Environmental Mitigation Trust.

14. Environmental Mitigation Trust

The Trust funded with Mitigation Trust Payments according to the terms of the First Partial Consent Decree and the Second Partial Consent Decree (jointly, the “Consent Decree”).

15. Ferry

Any self-propelled vessel or boat owned, controlled, operated, or managed for public use in transportation of carrying passengers, property or vehicles on scheduled services.

16. Freight Switcher

A locomotive that moves rail cars around a rail yard as compared to a line-haul engine that moves freight long distances.

17. Freight Truck

Trucks, including commercial trucks, used to deliver cargo and freight (e.g., courier services, delivery trucks, box trucks moving freight, waste haulers, dump trucks, concrete mixers)

18. Garbage-packer vehicle

A vehicle specially designed to collect and compact residential or commercial solid waste on the vehicle for purposes of transportation and disposal. These include but are not limited to vehicles commonly referred to as front loader, rear loader, and automated and

semi-automated side loaders.

19. Garbage-roll off vehicle

A vehicle that is designed to drop off and pick up open boxes or other containers that are commonly used to collect residential and commercial solid waste at a site.

20. Generator Set

A switcher locomotive equipped with multiple engines that can turn off one or more engines to reduce emissions and save fuel depending on the load it is moving.

21. Government

State or local government agency (including a school district, municipality, city, county, special district, transit district, joint powers authority, or port authority, owning fleets purchased with government funds), and a tribal government or native village. The term “State” means the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

22. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)

The maximum weight of the vehicle, as specified by the manufacturer. GVWR includes total vehicle weight plus fluids, passengers, and cargo.

Class 1: < 6,000 lb.

Class 2: 6,001-10,000 lb.

Class 3: 10,001-14,000 lb.

Class 4: 14,001-16,000 lb.

Class 5: 16,001-19,500 lb.

Class 6: 19,501-26,000 lb.

Class 7: 26,001-33,000 lb.

Class 8: > 33,000 lb.

23. Hybrid

A vehicle that combines an internal combustion engine with a battery and electric motor.

24. Incremental Cost

Incremental cost is the percent of actual cost that is eligible for funding.

25. Infrastructure

The equipment used to enable the use of electric powered vehicles (e.g., electric vehicle charging station).

26. Intermodal Rail Yard

A rail facility in which cargo is transferred from drayage truck to train or vice-versa.

27. Mitigation Action

Eligible Project and is any of the actions listed in Appendix D-2 of the Environmental Mitigation Trust.

28. New Vehicle

A vehicle constructed entirely from new parts that has never been the subject of a retail sale, or registered with the department, or registered with the appropriate agency or authority of any other state, District of Columbia, territory or possession of the United States, or foreign state, province, or country.

29. Project Life

Project life is the period of the contract term during which the repowered or replacement vehicle/equipment/engine is operated and the contractor must report annual usage. It is used to calculate the cost effectiveness and funding amount for a particular project.

30. Replacement Project

Replacement project is the purchase of a new vehicle/equipment/engine to replace an existing vehicle/equipment/engine.

31. Repower Project

Repower project is the replacement of an old engine of an existing vehicle/equipment with a newer engine certified to lower emission standards by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and, if applicable, CARB.

32. Residential or commercial solid waste

All putrescible and nonputrescible solid, and semisolid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, rubbish, ashes, yard waste, recyclable materials, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes originating from single-family or multiple family dwellings, stores, offices, and other commercial sources, and construction and demolition projects in residential and commercial zones, not including hazardous, radioactive, or medical waste.

33. Scrapped

To render inoperable and available for recycle, and, at a minimum, to specifically cut a 3-inch hole in the engine block for all engines. If any Eligible Vehicle will be replaced as part of an Eligible project, scrapped also includes the disabling of the chassis by cutting the vehicle's frame rails completely in half.

34. Tier 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4

Refers to corresponding EPA engine emission classifications for nonroad, locomotive, and marine engines.

35. Towboat

Any self-propelled vessel engaged in or intending to engage in the service of pulling, pushing, or hauling alongside barges or other vessels, or any combination of pulling, pushing, or hauling alongside barges or other vessels.

36. Tugboat

Any self-propelled vessel engaged in, or intending to engage in, the service of pulling, pushing, maneuvering, berthing, or hauling alongside other vessels, or any combination of pulling, pushing, maneuvering, berthing or hauling alongside such vessels in harbors, over the open seas, or through rivers and canals. Tugboats generally can be divided into three groups: harbor or short-haul tugboats, ocean-going or long-haul tugboats, and barge tugboats. “Tugboat” is interchangeable with “towboat” and “push boat” when the vessel is used in conjunction with barges.

37. Tugs

Dedicated vessels that push or pull other vessels in ports, harbors, and inland waterways (e.g., tugboats and towboats).

38. Waste Hauler

An on-road vehicle that is a “garbage-packer vehicle” or a “garbage-roll off vehicle”.

39. Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV)

A vehicle that produces no emissions from the on-board source of power (e.g., All-Electric or hydrogen fuel cell vehicles).